

Aug 11, 1992

12/03/00: Why is the mainstream media ignoring THIS?

Posted by: llamasex@yahoo.com (llamasex)

nOW THIS is reall revelant, I bet Flordia's black urban city voters were abuducted to help fix Bush's win

SPACE ALIEN BACKS BUSH FOR PRESIDENT!

WASHINGTON -- In a surprise move that has astonished political pundits, the space alien that endorsed Bill Clinton in 1992 has switched party allegiance and is backing GOP Presidential contender George W. Bush! ALIEN PAVES ROAD TO WHITE HOUSE for Governor Bush, because in past elections, the alien endorsement has been a critical factor -- perhaps the deciding factor!

The political stunner came after a two-hour, hush-hush meeting in a Washington hotel suite, during which the extraterrestrial quizzed Texas Governor Bush on his knowledge of international affairs, basic astronomy and plans for the future before agreeing to throw his weight behind the candidate, according to respected UFO investigator Dennis Baleri.

"This decision comes as a tremendous blow to Vice President Al Gore, who naturally assumed he would inherit the alien's support from his predecessor, Bill Clinton," said Baleri, who has been studying the influence of extraterrestrials on U.S. politics for two decades.

"And it is a tremendous coup for Governor Bush because in past elections, the alien endorsement has been a critical factor -- perhaps even the deciding factor."

The news has sent shockwaves through Washington and many political insiders from both parties initially expressed skepticism about Baleri's report. But the researcher has come forward with a photo leaked to him from the Bush camp that clearly shows George W. and the alien together.

Ironically, this same alien's insensitive treatment of the Republican candidate's father, President George H. Bush, once left the Bush family embittered and mistrustful.

As Weekly World News and other media reported in April 1991, the alien held a secret summit with the senior Bush at Camp David. At the time, the historic, first-of-its-kind meeting was seen as a signal that the strange visitor planned to support the President's re-election bid.

But within a few short months, the alien was photo-graphed in a chummy meeting with maverick billionaire and third- party candidate Ross Perot. Finally, the fickle space visitor pulled the rug out from under both leaders and backed Democrat Bill Clinton, as reported by the NEWS in our August 11, 1992, issue.

Clinton publicly crowed about the endorsement, telling the press, "I'm glad he saw through Bush and Perot."

Incumbent President Bush was reportedly disappointed at the turnaround.

At that time, sources close to Bush said he felt betrayed.

That November, of course, Clinton narrowly defeated his Republican rival -- and many political analysts believe that the alien endorsement is what put the Arkansas Governor over the top.

"The alien appears to intervene in very close elections, suggesting that the fate of our society is vital to his mysterious extraterrestrial civilization," said Baleri. "My research indicates that his planet also played a behind-the-scenes role in the photo-finish elections of 1960 and 1968.

"The upcoming contest between the younger Bush and Al Gore looks like it's going to be another such case, decided by just a few percentage points."

Given the alien's track record, George W. Bush had serious misgivings when aides told him that the nameless extraterrestrial wanted an audience with him on April 8 -- especially when Bush learned the visitor planned to question him on his knowledge of world affairs and space science.

"It sounded like some kind of set-up," an aide to Bush told Washington-based Baleri. "But Governor Bush knew it was too big an opportunity to pass up, so he started cramming like crazy."

Bush hit the books for days, boning up on geography, current affairs and astronomy. Then on the evening of April 8, he met with the pale, hairless being at an undisclosed D.C. location.

"The Governor was sweating bullets when he went into that meeting and the alien certainly didn't go easy on him," said the aide. "He was peppered with some pretty tough questions, from the heads of state of tiny countries to the approximate number of stars in the Milky Way.

"But the Governor's preparation paid off -- he got through the 'job interview' with flying colors."

Although the other matters discussed at the meeting remain a closely guarded secret, it is known that the wide-ranging talk covered Bush's plans for improving education as well as possible trade between the alien's home world and our own.

The alien also told the candidate he was switching parties because he was unhappy about "moral failures" in the White House -- a possible reference to the Monica Lewinsky sex scandal.

Said Baleri, "At the end of the meeting, the alien shook hands with Governor Bush in a very friendly manner and told him, 'You have my support. I am behind you 100 percent.'"

The Gore campaign has as yet issued no formal reaction to the endorsement, but the Vice President is said to be "confused and disappointed" by the alien's decision. By contrast, Bush campaign insiders say their candidate is walking on air.

"Governor Bush is ecstatic," said his aide. "He's now convinced that he'll be a shoo-in this November."

● Responses to this message:

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Energy Task Force Works in Secret

Like Clinton Health Effort, Cheney Group Aims to Limit Leaks, Flak

By Dana Milbank and Eric Pianin
Washington Post Staff Writers
Monday, April 16, 2001; Page A01

The Bush administration's energy task force is something of a secret society.

At the start of each meeting with outside groups, task-force members request that the session be off the record. They say they will share no documents, to prevent information from leaking. The members are expected not to talk to the media, and the few who do are not able to talk about policy.

"There really isn't anything to talk about," said an official from the Transportation Department. "I'm sorry, but we're not going to discuss process," said an Environmental Protection Agency spokesman who intercepted a call to a task force staffer -- and then asked that his name not be used with his no comment.

Why such secrecy? The broad outline of the policy recommendations, after all, is not in doubt. The final proposal, anticipated within the next three or four weeks, will be heavily focused on increased production of oil, gas and coal and investment in new refineries, pipelines and power grids, according to those familiar with the discussions.

The silence, rather, is an effort to keep a low-key atmosphere around the task force's deliberations. By limiting exposure, the administration is calculating that it can limit criticism.

To close followers of government, the shroud of secrecy may seem familiar: It is precisely the approach taken by Hillary Rodham Clinton's health care task force at the same point in the Clinton administration.

Members of the Bush energy task force, headed by Vice President Cheney, say they are determined to avoid the disastrous fate that befell that previous task force. They say that despite some obvious similarities in approach, their goal -- solving the nation's energy supply-demand imbalance -- is more circumscribed and achievable than overhauling America's health care system.

"We're not out to reengineer the nation's electric system," said Lawrence B. Lindsey, the president's chief economic adviser and a member of the task force.

Still, addressing the nation's energy problems is one of the top priorities for the new administration, and some of the issues the task force plans to tackle could spark the same kind of outcry created by the Clinton health task force. Administration officials familiar with the deliberations say the task force is looking at everything from increased drilling in the Alaskan wildlife refuge and the Rocky Mountains to more emphasis on nuclear power and energy conservation.

For Bush's energy team, as for the Clinton health care task force, the problem is less in coming up with a set of recommendations than in selling its ideas to the public. While Clinton's advisers labored in secrecy, out-of-context news reports made wrong impressions, and the feeding frenzy by opponents once the plan was released contributed to its downfall.

A similar danger faces the Bush task force as reports come out about controversial elements in its plan, including more drilling and more nuclear power plants. "There will be quite a political reaction to that, and not just from the anti nuclear-proliferation types," said Paul Leventhal, president of the Nuclear

Control Institute. "It's from anyone who doesn't want a plant in their back yard."

Already, there are signs of the divisions. Environmental groups complain that Cheney won't meet with their leaders while the vice president sits down with a parade of industry officials. The nation's powerful environmental lobby is ready to pounce on any report that will shift policy from conservation toward increased energy production -- a central argument of the Bush report.

Some outsiders say the administration is courting trouble with its closed approach. Ira Magaziner, who ran the Clinton health care task force, said it was a "huge mistake" to restrict the news about the health care task force. It didn't work, and it created hostility, he said. "My experience taught me from a political and public policy point of view, it's better keeping things open."

Magaziner would know. In 1993, The Washington Post wrote about the Clinton task force's information "blackout," designed "to stop reporters and lobbyists from bothering the staff." The Clinton administration was even sued by critics for keeping its meetings closed to the public. As for its proposals, "the public can't read them, and the staff can't even photocopy them for fear the copies might be leaked," The Post wrote.

Bush officials are well aware that the two task forces have similarities, in timing and importance. Both focused on complex, divisive issues that pitted consumers against industry. And both administrations sought to keep their subject confidential to keep the public's attention on other matters (Clinton's economic plan and Bush's tax cut) and to prevent opposition from organizing.

The Bush energy advisers say the silent approach is necessary. "We didn't want to make it into a circus," a task force official said. "I don't think this process would be able to get done what needs to get done in a relatively short time frame unless we opened the doors to input, hunkered down, did our due diligence and did our deliberations."

Instead, Bush advisers believe the tight structure of their energy task force will prevent some of the public relations problems that plagued the Clinton group. Clinton's was an unwieldy operation of about 15 committees and 34 working groups, relying on about 500 staff members, several of whom weren't even government workers; the Bush task force has a dozen members and a similar number of staffers. Clinton's report exceeded 1,300 pages; Bush advisers are aiming for a less-detailed report of about 100 pages.

Keeping with the general tone of the Bush administration, the energy group is small and highly disciplined. The task force has met four or five times since January and now plans to consult on a weekly basis in the vice president's ceremonial office in the Eisenhower Executive Office Building. It includes the vice president; the secretaries of energy, interior, transportation, agriculture, commerce and treasury; the heads of EPA and the Federal Emergency Management Agency; Bush's deputy staff chief Joshua Bolten; intergovernmental affairs adviser Ruben Barrales; budget director Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.; and Lindsey.

Running the effort is Andrew Lundquist, 40, an Alaska native who has worked for both of the state's senators, most recently as staff director of the Senate Energy Committee. His deputy is fellow Alaskan Karen Knutson, and the two, with three other staffers, meet weekly with the people in each Cabinet agency assigned to the task force. The staffers have received thousands of recommendations from hundreds of groups and met personally with many of them.

For Bush's task force, the challenge is to present the controversial calls for more drilling, power plants and possibly nuclear power with plans for conservation and renewable energy. "If our demand is outstripping our supply even at the current pace, we will need 1,900 power generating plants to keep up

with demand by 2020," said Mary Matalin, a top Cheney adviser. She said that because nuclear power is 20 percent of the nation's supply, the United States must "at a minimum relicense" existing plants. But, she added, "we're looking at a lot of renewables, alternative resources and technology to make existing resources clean and safe."

The emerging report is expected to be divided into 10 broad chapters, beginning with several that address supply and demand trends and the competing concerns about health, the environment and the economy. There are also chapters on energy efficiency and renewable fuels, but the bulk of the report is devoted to domestic oil and gas production, investment in technology to find cleaner ways of burning coal, and the need for expanded infrastructure.

According to sources familiar with the report, the task force will try hard to put a human face on the issue by including examples of how energy shortages and soaring prices work the greatest hardships on low-income families and minorities.

Task force aides have also stressed their interest in "market-based" initiatives and tax incentives to encourage increased domestic production. Suggestions include a "smart" power-grid system with flexible pricing that charges consumers more for power during peak hours -- much as telephone companies do. Another possibility is an "energy ombudsman" to deal with community objections to new power plants.

Lindsey said he believes in easing the regulations that have prevented new power plants from being built. "There do seem to be legitimate regulatory hurdles and uncertainty," he said. "We don't want to ease clean air standards or anything like that, but there's a need to ease the uncertainty." Overall, the task force will take energy policy more in the direction of increasing supply than reducing demand, which has been the dominant approach in recent years. Although demand "is a matter of concern, certainly, it's mostly a supply problem," Lindsey said.

Cheney and Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham have repeatedly called for measures to expand the capacity of existing nuclear power plants and to bring new ones on line to meet long-term energy needs. Also, as part of his budget submission to Congress, Bush has proposed a 14 percent increase in federal spending for a project studying whether to use Yucca Mountain, 90 miles northwest of Las Vegas, as a permanent burial ground for 77,000 tons of high-level waste now stored at nuclear power plants and defense sites nationwide. That proposal has encountered strong resistance in Nevada.

Another recommendation sure to cause consternation is domestic drilling. The task force report will include Bush's proposal for oil exploration in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, despite strong opposition from influential Republicans and Democrats as well as the leading environmental groups. Moreover, the Interior Department has submitted recommendations for opening millions of acres of public land to new oil and gas development, much of it in the Rocky Mountains.

Balancing those hot-button items, task force officials say they will also have "hidden gems" that will please environmentalists. "We're going to have conservation, we're going to have renewables, and thoughtful pieces on the environment," one said. "There's pieces the renewables crowd and energy efficiency groups will be very supportive of."

Task force officials have also said the report would not specify precisely where on public lands to drill for oil and gas, leaving those decisions to future negotiations between the administration, Congress and special interest groups.

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Re: Dick Cheney Questioned On UFOs - 04-11-01 -

From: David Rudiak <DRudiak@aol.com>
Date: Thu, 12 Apr 2001 16:03:28 EDT
Fwd Date: Fri, 13 Apr 2001 08:18:09 -0400
Subject: Re: Dick Cheney Questioned On UFOs - 04-11-01 -

>From: Grant Cameron <sgquishy@altavista.com>
>Date: 11 Apr 2001 09:44:43 -0700
>Fwd Date: Wed, 11 Apr 2001 12:56:18 -0400
>Subject: Dick Cheney Questioned On UFOs - 04-11-01

>This morning on the Diane Rehm show

><http://www.wamu.org/dr/>

>I asked a UFO question of Vice-President Dick Cheney. A rough
>outline of the question:

>Due to a statement made by George Bush last July there is a
>vicious story going around the UFO community that you have been
>"read into" the UFO program.

>My question is, in the jobs that you have had with the
>government have you ever been briefed on the subject of UFOs. If
>so, when was it, and what were you told?

>I was cut off before I could hear the answer but the first words
>of Cheney answer were "If I had been briefed..."

>The audio of this one hour show can be heard by going to the
>archives at the Rehm home page. It should be up tomorrow April
>12. My question is the first one 40 minutes into the interview.

Grant,

Thanks for the tip and putting the question to Cheney. The
question arises 26 minutes into the archived program for those
who want to go to the link and listen to it.

Here is the transcript:

Cameron: Since the statement made by George Bush last July, there is a vicious rumor circulating in the UFO community that you've been read into the UFO program. So my question to you is, in any of your government jobs, have you ever been briefed on the subject of UFOs, and if you have, when was it and what were you told?

Cheney: Well, if I had been briefed on it, I'm sure it was probably classified and I couldn't talk about it.

Rehm: Is there investigation going on within this administration, Mr. Vice President, as to UFOs?

Cheney: I have not come across the subject since I've been back in government, oh like since January 20th.

Rehm: All right.

Cheney: I've been in a lot of meetings, but I don't recall one on UFOs.

As a reminder to people, Cheney was the Secretary of Defense under George the Elder. In fact, when George the Younger was questioned about this last July and said he would look into it, he mentioned that Cheney had been Secretary of Defense and would therefore know about it.

What is interesting in Cheney's reply to Grant Cameron is that he does not outright deny being briefed when he was Sec. of Defense. Instead he gives a typical evasive answer. "IF I had been briefed...." Then to make it more interesting, he says he couldn't talk about even if he had been briefed because the subject would have been classified.

When you cut through the Washingtonian doubletalk, Cheney is tacitly admitting that UFOs are still classified and he had been briefed.

Those damned pelicans are getting more important all the time.

David Rudiak

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"I'm going to have him wear a bikini bathing suit," he said.

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August 3, 2000

Young Republican optimism

By Michele Reaves
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

PHILADELPHIA — More than 600 young Republicans from all 50 states and three territories have come to voice their opinions at the Republican National Youth Convention.

Their youth convention runs in conjunction with the 37th Republican National Convention this week, and the participants want America to know they are not indifferent to politics.

"It's important that our kids go to the polls and believe our senators, representatives and our president are listening," says Catherine Pulley, press coordinator for the Republican National Youth Convention.

"They're worried about health care, education, retirement and the future," Ms. Pulley, 26, says.

Although many will vote for the first time in November and others have been out to the polls only once, their concerns mirror those of their parents. Dressed in khaki pants, white, oxford shirts and navy blue blazers, they look like an assembly on an Ivy League campus.

But don't be deceived.

Young people are stereotyped, stamped as being rebellious and tied "to liberalism and radicalism," Brett Johnson, 21, says. "But the passion for ideas is at its height at this level," the Littleton, Colo., resident declares.

The students have heard from a variety of speakers, including Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, Mississippi Republican, and the nephew of the Republican candidate, George P. Bush, 24.

The young Republicans, who are serving as pages for the delegations, are intent on becoming politically savvy.

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"The Republicans are making a concerted effort, doubling our budget for the first time in 15 years," says Scott Stewart, 24, chairman of the College Republican National Committee. "Most of what we are interested in is education and social security," he says.

The Social Security system will be insolvent by the time he is eligible, Mr. Stewart says. "We believe more in UFOs than Social Security."

But if elected, Gov. George W. Bush would push to give people the option of investing a portion of their Social Security taxes in personal retirement accounts, an innovation some of the youths believe would save Social Security.

Julie Thrasher, 24, says she believes in the public school system. The Florida State University graduate hopes her children will attend public school. But she's worried about violence.

"I want my kids to have public education. But in public schools, I worry about guns and violence," Thrasher says. She's the daughter of Florida State House Speaker John Thrasher.

In answer to such concerns, Mr. Bush's platform includes a provision that might solve the problem. He suggests a program that would allow children attending crime-ridden schools to transfer to other schools that their parents might choose.

Miss Thrasher, a resident of Orange County, Fla., considers the presidential hopeful's incentive program for teachers, which includes tax deductions and loan forgiveness, another answer to the problem.

"Teachers deserve more and schools need more teachers that care about children," Miss Thrasher says.

Ida Wahlquist-Ortiz, 18, of Tyson's Corner, Va., is spokesperson for the Hispanic Republican Youth — an organization that unites young Hispanics during the Republican National Convention. She says she chose the Republican Party because of its strong family values.

"As Hispanics, we are very united to our families," she says, adding, "The Republican Party is a party of ideas, principles and dignity."

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 Date: Wed, 18 Apr 2001 17:20:09 -0500
 To: Squishy@altavista.com, CAHuffer@yahoo.com
 Cc: RandyKitchur@hotmail.com
 Subject: Your copy of my fax to Art Bell re: Rehms

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>Greetings, Art:

>

> I am a friend of the man, Grant Cameron, who asked Vice President Dick

>Cheney the questions involving UFOs last week on the Diane Rehms show I

>heard you mention on your program last night near the bottom of the first

>hour. I will check the archive for your previous comments the day before,

>but as Mr. Cameron commented to me earlier today, the Washington Times

>columnist, John McCaslin, in his April 13, 2001 "Inside the Beltway"

>column didn't exactly get it right. Mr. Cameron will likely be faxing you

>later today with further details. I also listened to the archive of the

>Diane Rehms show (<http://wamu.org/dr>), and a verbatim account is provided

>here by another friend of Mr. Cameron's, Dave Rudiak:

><http://www.aliensonearth.com/ufo/updates/2001/apr/ml3-002.shtr>

>

> A further point of potential interest for you is that Mr. Cameron and

>myself are mutual friends with Mr. Charles Huffer, the man who asked

>then-Presidential candidate Bush, and then-Vice Presidential candidate

>Cheney, the questions on UFOs which were reported on CNN, ABC News

>Nightline, and in the Washington Post.

>Mr. Huffer had also asked former

>President G. H. W. Bush questions on UFOs, and Mr. Huffer has an audio

>recording of Mr. Bush's responses. When Mr. Huffer appeared on Dreamlan

>with Whitley Strieber late last year, he

also told of his face-to-face
>encounter with former Vice President Nelson
Rockefeller when they discussed
>UFOs.

>
> Why not have both Mr. Cameron and
Mr. Huffer on your program for a
>segment which allows them to elaborate
for your listening audience on
>exactly what was said, and by whom? You
can contact Mr. Cameron at home at
>(204) 269-8940, at his place of employment
at the University of Manitoba in
>Winnipeg, Manitoba at (204) 474-6783, or
through his e-mail at
>Sqquishy@altavista.com. You can reach
Mr. Huffer through his e-mail at
>CAHuffer@yahoo.com, and while I do not
have his home telephone number, and
>Mr. Cameron has misplaced it, Mr. Cameron
assures me that Mr. Edward Mazur,
>MUFON Arkansas State Director in Mena,
Arkansas at (501) 394-5724 will have
>it, as well as George Filer.

>
> It's great to have you back, Art.
You are a great comfort to so many.

>
> Sincerley,
>
> Randy Kitchur
> Winnipeg, Manitoba
> (204) 582-4424
> RandyKitchur@hotmail.com
>

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Bush Says He Will Tell The Truth About UFOs If Elected

By Peter Robbins, For Campaign Watch 2000

A breakthrough has occurred in the presidential front-runner's silence on UFOs.

In an online news conference transcript posted by CNN correspondent Jonathan Karl, Republican Party presidential nominee George W. Bush replied, "Sure I will," when a citizen questioner asked if he would tell the public "what the hell is going on" with UFOs. Bush indicated that vice-presidential candidate Dick Cheney would use his experience as former Secretary of Defense to address the issue.

Campaign Watch 2000 has repeatedly attempted to contact all declared presidential candidates to learn how they would deal with the official, excessive secrecy that has surrounded the subject of UFOs for more than 50 years. So far, only two have detailed their position on the issue.

Early on, a spokesman for Libertarian Party candidate Harry Browne let us know in no uncertain terms that if elected, Mr. Browne would release whatever information the government has on this enigma. Dark-horse Democratic Party candidate Dr. Heather Anne Harder told us by phone that she would do the same, and had already included a plank in her platform to that effect. Bill Bradley's Issues Director thanked us for our survey and (or) questionnaire (we sent neither), but regretted that they were too busy to complete the one we'd sent them.

As for the two front-runners, Mr. Gore has been the only one to respond to any of our half-dozen letters, though given the non-content of his brief e-mail, he needn't have bothered. The note read, "Thanks for taking the time to e-mail a question to my Interactive Town Hall. Your participation

means a great deal to me, and I will be personally responding to questions like yours on a regular basis. Please visit the site again soon.

—Best, Al Gore"

The Bush camp has met all of our queries with silence, but recently that silence was broken during an exchange with CNN correspondent Jonathan Karl and an unidentified individual attending the press briefing, which we reproduce here:

UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN: Half the public believes [UFOs] are real. Would you finally tell us what the hell is going on?

GOV. GEORGE W. BUSH: Sure, I will. This man knows [referring to vice-presidential nominee Dick Cheney]. He was Secretary of Defense and was a great one.

Aside from the purposeful avoidance of the question by Cheney himself, we should all acknowledge the integrity displayed by CNN correspondent Jonathan Karl and the unidentified questioner, for at least trying to get the message out directly to the people. Despite the UFO stonewalling that Campaign Watch 2000 has been subjected to by the Bush people, the cat is now out of the bag.

What can you or any of us do to strengthen the chances of Bush's campaign promise becoming a reality if he is elected? The answer to that is simple: Contact him and let him know how you feel about it. As election day draws near, write, call or e-mail Governor Bush and tell him that this issue is important to you and that you expect his promise to be fulfilled if he becomes President. Much to our surprise, he has taken the first step, and it's now up to us to take the second one. Political moments like this are few and far between, and for those of us who take the subject at hand seriously,



CAMPAIGN WATCH 2000

such an opportunity may not come again during this campaign.

We at Campaign Watch 2000 will of course follow up on this break with revised letters to the candidates, making note in our letter to Vice President Gore that Governor Bush has now made a verbal commitment to getting to the truth about UFOs. We ask Mr. Gore and the other candidates to do the same. We cannot, however, do this alone. Let's make sure that Governor Bush has plenty of mail supporting his statement waiting for him at his campaign headquarters. Let's make sure that both of our leading presidential candidates know that more voters than they ever imagined are paying attention to this issue and will hold Governor Bush to his word if elected.

Remember, bad things happen when good people do nothing. Join us today and ask your friends to do the same. Together, we can make a difference, but only if you are willing to make a call, write a letter or send an e-mail. Here's how to contact the candidates:

GEORGE W. BUSH:

E-mail: contact@georgewbush.com.

Mailing address:

Governor George W. Bush,
P.O. Box 1902, Austin, TX 78767.

Phone: 512-637-2000.

AL GORE:

E-mail: townhall@al gore2000.com.

Mailing address: Vice President

Al Gore, 601 Mainstream Dr.,
Nashville TN 37228.

Phone: 615-340-2000.

Website with contact information for the other candidates: <http://www.campaignweb.net/pres2000>



FACT SHEET

USAF Fact Sheet 95-03 Unidentified Flying Objects and Air Force Project Blue Book

From 1947 to 1969, the Air Force investigated Unidentified Flying Objects under Project Blue Book. The project, headquartered at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, was terminated Dec. 17, 1969. Of a total of 12,618 sightings reported to Project Blue Book, 701 remained "unidentified."

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on an evaluation of a report prepared by the University of Colorado entitled, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects;" National Academy of Sciences; previous UFO studies and Air Force experience investigating UFO reports during the 1940s, '50s and '60s.

As a result of these investigations, studies and experience gained from investigating UFO reports since 1948, the conclusions of Project Blue Book were: (1) no UFO reported, investigated and evaluated by the Air Force was ever an indication of threat to our national security; (2) there was no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represented technological developments or principles beyond the range of modern scientific knowledge; and (3) there was no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" were extraterrestrial vehicles.

With the termination of Project Blue Book, the Air Force regulation establishing and controlling the program for investigating and analyzing UFOs was rescinded. Documentation regarding the former Blue Book investigation was permanently transferred to the Modern Military Branch, National Archives and Records Service, Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20408, and is available for public review and analysis.

Since the termination of Project Blue Book, nothing has occurred that would support a resumption of UFO investigations by the Air Force. Given the current environment of steadily decreasing defense budgets, it is unlikely the Air

Force would become involved in such a costly project in the foreseeable future.

There are a number of universities and professional scientific organizations that have considered UFO phenomena during periodic meetings and seminars. A list of private organizations interested in aerial phenomena may be found in Gale's Encyclopedia of Associations. Interest in and timely review of UFO reports by private groups ensures that sound evidence is not overlooked by the scientific community.

Persons wishing to report UFO sightings should be advised to contact local law enforcement agencies.

Point of Contact

News media requiring Project Blue Book files should contact the National Archives Public Affairs Office, (202)-501-5525. Public queries should be addressed to the Project Blue Book archivist at (202) 501-5385. For queries not related to Project Blue Book, contact the National Archives receptionist at (202) 501-5400.

(Current as of June 1995)

Factsheets/Unidentified

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PACHYDERM PATROL
RAPID TARGETING CAPABILITY
SATELLITE OR UFO?
SPACE WARS

Good morning MR CHENEY

Since a statement by George Bush last July there has been a vicious rumor circulating in the UFO community that you have been "read in." ...You in effect are a player in the game.

My question is "In any of your government jobs have you ever been briefed on the subject of UFOs, extraterrestrial intelligence, fastwalkers, or whatever term is that is being used now. If you have, when was it, and what were you told?"

July 28, 2000 Springdale Arkansas

Charles Huffer; Half the public believes that they (UFOs) are real. Would you finally tell us what the hell is going on?

Bush: Sure I will.

A few minutes later Bush saw Huffer in the hall and unprompted said "It will be the first thing he (pointing to Cheney) will do. He'll get right on it."

black budget
unacknowledged special access program

several times
day
6-7
I'm sure it was
classified



NASA



NASA's Vision
(Flash movie)

NASA FAQs, Part 5

"NASA is deeply committed to spreading the unique knowledge that flows from its aeronautics and space research...."

Read NASA Administrator Daniel S. Goldin's welcome letter, bio and speeches.

Welcome to NASA Web

Do you dream of exploring space or working for NASA? If so, avoid black holes and drugs. You decide.

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Human Exploration and Development of Space

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Biological and Physical Research

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History

Jobs and Internships

NASA and the Internet

How is NASA's Web site set up?

The term "NASA's Web site" is actually a misnomer. NASA's presence on the Internet comprises hundreds of World Wide Web home pages and FTP sites. The main URL (<http://www.nasa.gov>) is the front door to the agency's Internet resources. Through you can get information on current happenings across the agency, NASA Fact Sheet updates on Space Shuttle missions and links to the Home Pages of NASA's Centers.

This central site consists of approximately two dozen pages managed by NASA's Office of Public Affairs. In addition to this site, many of the offices at NASA Headquarters and the centers maintain hundreds of other sites available to users. Subject index (at the bottom of the NASA Organization page) and search engine available to help users explore the NASA Web.

What are the best starting points for navigating NASA's Web site

There are several places from which you can start:

- today@nasa.gov will tell you the most recent happenings at NASA.
- Information on NASA's five strategic enterprises can be found by clicking their respective links on NASA's Home Page.
- To find the latest information on an upcoming Space Shuttle launch or on mission, go to the Space Shuttle Home Page.
- You can obtain the latest public information-releases by clicking on "New Information" on the NASA Home Page.
- If you are looking for information on a specific topic, the Subject Index on NASA Organization page will take you there.

Can I link to NASA's pages from my Web pages?

team and two astronomers at San Francisco State University and the Lick Observatory in California. These planets all appear to be large bodies similar to Jupiter. At least two--circling stars in Virgo (70 Virginis) and the Great Bear (47 Ursa Majoris) have orbits that might allow some liquid water to exist. That in turn raises the possibility of life existing on those planets, but that is pure speculation at this point. More details have appeared in the popular press and in scientific journals, such as *Science* and *Nature*.

What is the U.S. government doing to investigate UFOs?

No branch of the United States Government is currently involved with or responsible for investigations into the possibility of alien life on other planets or for investigating Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO's). The U.S. Air Force (USAF) and NASA have had intermittent, independent investigations of the possibility of alien life on other planets; however, none of these has produced factual evidence that life exists on other planets or that UFO's are related to aliens.

Under Project Blue Book (1947 to 1969), the Air Force investigated UFO's. Then in 1977, NASA was asked to examine the possibility of resuming UFO investigations. After studying all of the facts available, it was determined that nothing would be gained by further investigation, since there was an absence of tangible evidence.

In October 1992, NASA was directed by Congress to begin a detailed search for artificial radio signals from other civilizations under the NASA Towards Other Planetary Systems (TOPS)/High Resolution Microwave Survey (HRMS) project (also known as the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence project). Congress directed NASA to end this project in October 1993, citing pressures on the US Federal budget. The HRMS did not detect any confirmed signal before it was stopped. However, similar work will continue in a more limited manner through efforts of private groups and through academic institutions. The Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence Institute (SETI Institute) in Mountain View, CA, effectively replaced the Government project by borrowing the signal processing system from NASA. The SETI Institute is a non-profit corporation conducting research in a number of fields including all science and technology aspects of astronomy and planetary sciences, chemical evolution, the origin of life, biological evolution, and cultural evolution.

During several space missions, NASA astronauts have reported phenomena not immediately explainable; however, in every instance NASA determined that the observations could not be termed "abnormal" in the space environment.

The 1947 to 1969 USAF investigations studied UFO's under Project Blue Book. This project, headquartered at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, was terminated on December 17, 1969. Of the total of 12,618 sightings reported to Project Blue Book, 701 remain "unidentified."

The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on an evaluation of a report prepared by the University of Colorado entitled, "Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects." A review of the University of Colorado's report by the National

Academy of Sciences previous UFO studies and Air Force experience investigating UFO reports during the 1940s, '50s and '60s.

As a result of experience, investigations, and studies since 1948, the conclusions Project Blue Book were: (1) no UFO reported, investigated, and evaluated by the Air Force was ever a threat to our national security (2) there was no evidence submitted or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as " unidentified" represented technological developments or principles beyond the range of modern scientific knowledge and (3) there was no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as " unidentified" were extraterrestrial vehicles.

With the termination of Project Blue Book, the USAF regulation establishing and controlling the program for investigating and analyzing UFO's was rescinded. Documentation regarding the former Project Blue Book investigation was permanently transferred to the Modern Military Branch, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC 20408, and is available for public review and analysis.

Since the termination of Project Blue Book, nothing has occurred that would suggest a resumption of UFO investigations by the USAF or NASA. Given the current environment of steadily decreasing defense and space budgets, it is unlikely that the Air Force or NASA will become involved in this type of costly project in the foreseeable future.

Since neither NASA nor the Air Force is engaged in day-to-day UFO research, neither reviews UFO-related articles intended for publication, evaluates UFO-type spacecraft drawings, or accepts accounts of UFO sightings or applications for employment in the field of aerial phenomena investigation.

UFO Points of Contact

- For further information on the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence, see [The SETI Institute's Web Site](#).
- News media requiring Project Blue Book files should contact the National Archives Public Affairs Office, (202) 501-5525. Public queries should be addressed to the Project Blue Book archivist at (202) 501-5385. For queries related to Project Blue Book, contact the National Archives receptionist at (202) 501-5400. Documentation is available from: Modern Military Branch, National Archives and Records Service, Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20408.
- The Air Force publication, " The Roswell Report: Fact Vs. Fiction in the Mexico Desert," a lengthy document providing all of the details available from the Air Force on the Roswell incident, is available for \$52 from the US Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Mail Stop: SS Washington, DC 20402-9328.
- There are a number of universities and professional scientific organizations that have considered UFO phenomena during periodic meetings and seminars. Lists of private organizations interested in aerial phenomena may be found in Gale's Encyclopedia of Associations.
- Persons wishing to report UFO sightings are advised to contact law enforcement agencies.


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From: Charles Huffer <cahuffer@yahoo.com>

Date: Thu, 12 Apr 2001 11:26:59 -0700 (PDT)

To: sqquishy@altavista.com

Subject: Letter to VP Cheney

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Grant,

I have indeed written a letter to VP Cheney concerning UFOs. I have written to the VP because now-president Bush tasked now-VP Cheney with the job when both were in Springdale, AR, 28 July 2000. It was to be "The first thing he will do." And then something strange happened on the way to Washington! I refer to that wild ride that was Election Day 2000!

I have submitted the letter to my congressman, Asa Hutchinson. Through his office in Fayetteville, AR I requested that he personally forward the letter to the VP. I have received an answer from Congressman Hutchinson dated 19 March 2001 stating that he had done so. The most important sentence in the letter from Congressman Hutchinson is: "Please know that I will follow up and make sure that the Vice President has indeed seen the letter and plans to respond." I have as of this date, 12 April 2001, not received a reply from VP Cheney.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Huffer

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From: Charles Huffer <cahuffer@yahoo.com>
 Date: Tue, 8 Aug 2000 16:36:26 -0700 (PDT)
 To: sqquishy@altavista.com
 Subject: Clarification

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Grant,

1. I did speak softly, a big mistake since my recorder was too far away and did not pick up my comments. At least mostly did not. In his ear, I was close as I spoke softly, but in his ear? A matter of interpretation.

2. I have NO connection with ANY political party.

From 1967 through 1987 I did not vote in any political election of ANY kind. Hardly a political animal, would you not say? I voted for Bush in 1988, Perot in 1992 and Dole in 1996. I will vote for George W. Bush this year. I try to vote for whom I think is the best person running, and since the Perot disaster, and at the same time has a chance to win! Because of July 28, I have a special interest this year!

3. See:

<http://www.sightings.com/general3/disclosure.htm>

After listening to the tape of the second encounter several times today, I am no longer sure who said:

"Yes Sir." It was either Gov. Bush or Mr. Cheney.

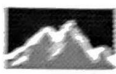
Charles A. Huffer

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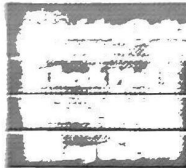
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From: Charles Huffer <chuffer@yahoo.com>

Date: Tue, 8 Aug 2000 15:47:28 -0700 (PDT)

To: sqguibby@altavista.com

Subject: Bush UFO Statement

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Grant,

Contact me again after the election in November. I do not want these two events to get confused in the public's mind. So I have no comment at this time.

Charles A. Huffer

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SYMPOSIUM ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

Monday, July 29, 1968
House of Representatives,
Committee on Science And Astronautics
Washington, D.C.

Dr. J. Allen Hynek Testimony

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:05 a.m., in room 2318, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. J. Edward Roush (chairman of the symposium) presiding.

Mr. ROUSH. The committee will be in order.

Today the House Committee on Science and Astronautics conducts a very special session, a symposium on the subject of unidentified flying objects; the name of which is a reminder to us of our ignorance on this subject and a challenge to acquire more knowledge thereof.

We approach the question of unidentified flying objects as purely a scientific problem, one of unanswered questions. Certainly the rigid and exacting discipline of science should be marshaled to explore the nature of phenomena which reliable citizens continue to report.

A significant part of the problem has been that the sightings reported have not been accompanied by so-called hardware or materials that could be investigated and analyzed. So we are left with hypotheses about the nature of UFO's. These hypotheses range from the conclusion that they are purely psychological phenomena, that is, some kind of hallucinatory phenomena; to that of some kind of natural physical phenomena; to that of advanced technological machinery manned by some kind of intelligence, that is, 'the extraterrestrial hypotheses'.

With the range in mind, then, we have invited six outstanding scientists to address us today, men who deal with the physical, the psychological, the sociological, and the technological data relevant to the issues involved. We welcome them and look forward to their remarks. Additionally we have requested several other scientists to make their presentations in the form of papers to be added to these when published by the committee.

We take no stand on these matters. Indeed, we are here today to listen to their assessment of the nature of the problem; to any tentative conclusions or suggestions they might offer, so that our judgments and our actions might be based on reliable and expert information. We are here to listen and to learn.

Events of the last half century certainly verify the American philosopher, John Dewey's conclusion that "Every great advance in science has issued from a new audacity of imagination." With an open and inquiring attitude, then, we now turn to our speakers for the day.

They will include:

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, head of the Department of Astronomy, Northwestern University;

Dr. James E. McDonald, senior physicist, the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, the University of Arizona;

Dr. Carl Sagan, Department of Astronomy and Center for Radio physics and Space Research, Cornell University;

Dr. Robert L. Hall, head of the Department of Sociology, University of Illinois at Chicago;

Dr. James A. Harder, associate professor of civil engineering, University of California at Berkeley, and Dr. Robert M. L. Baker, Jr., Computer Sciences Corp. and Department of Engineering, UCLA.

Gentlemen, we welcome your presentations. We ask you to speak first, Dr. Hynek, followed by Dr. McDonald, and then Dr. Sagan. This afternoon Dr. Hall will commence our session, followed by Dr. Harder and then Dr. Baker. The subject matter of the presentations determines the order in which you speak. We hope at the end of the day to allow the six of you to discuss the material presented among yourselves and with the committee in a kind of roundtable discussion.

Mr. Chairman - the chairman of our full committee, Mr. George Miller.

Chairman MILLER. I want to join in welcoming you here. I want to point out that your presence here is not a challenge to the work that is being done by the Air Force, a particular agency that has to deal with this subject.

Unfortunately there are those who are highly critical of the Air Force, saying that the Air Force has not approached this problem properly. I want you to know that we are in no way trying to go into the field that is theirs by law, and thus we are not critical of what the Air Force is doing.

We should look at the problem from every angle, and we are here in that respect. I just want to point out we are not here to criticize the actions of the Air Force.

Thank you.

Mr. ROUSH. I think it is only appropriate that Dr. Hynek be introduced by our colleague, Mr. Rumsfeld.

Mr. Rumsfeld.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is a pleasure to welcome all the members of this distinguished panel, and particularly to welcome Dr. Allen Hynek, who is a son of Illinois, and presently serves in the Department of Astronomy and Director of the Lindheimer Astronomical Research Center. Dr. Hynek is a member of a number of scientific societies, and has served in the Government service as well as in the academic community. As his Congressman I am delighted he has been invited to appear on this panel, and we certainly look forward to his comments.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROUSH. Dr. Hynek, the floor is yours.

[Hynek's specialty is astrophysics, and his work in stellar spectroscopy, F-type stars, and satellite tracking is extensive.

As the scientific consultant for the Air Force on the subject of UFOs for some twenty years, he held a

unique position. Falling into this sideline job almost by accident, he began to find the sheer weight of accumulated data extremely heavy for one lone scientist to bear. For while a large majority of the cases could easily be explained by natural phenomena, the residue of unexplained cases was most bothersome. Equally distressing was the fact that there was no hardware to crystallize a genuine scientific solution, and at the same time there was no other scientist to share with him the official load of the swarm of Air Force cases.

In the testimony, he tells his own story in revealing terms.]

Dr. HYNEK. Thank you.

My name is J. Allen Hynek. I am professor of astronomy at Northwestern University, Evanstown, Ill., where I serve as chairman of the department of astronomy and director of the Lindheimer Astronomical Research Center. I have also served for many years, and still do, as scientific consultant to the U.S. Air Force on Unidentified Flying Objects, or UFO's. Today, however, I am speaking as a private citizen and scientist and not as a representative of the Air Force.

We are here today, I gather, to examine whether the UFO phenomenon is worthy of serious scientific attention. I hope my comments may contribute to your understanding of the problem and help lead to its eventual solution.

The UFO problem has been with us now for many years. It would be difficult to find another subject which has claimed as much attention in the world press, in the conversation of people of all walks of life, and which has captured the imagination of so many, over so long a period of time. The word UFO, or flying saucer, can be found in the languages and dictionaries of all civilized peoples, and if one were to collect all the words that have been printed in newspapers, magazines, and books in the past two decades, it would be a staggering assemblage. The bibliography of the subject recently compiled at the Library of Congress is a most impressive document, and illustrates that the UFO became a problem for the librarian even before it did for the scientist.

As we all know, the scientific world is a world of exact calculations, of quantitative data, of controlled laboratory experiments, and of seemingly well understood laws and principles. The UFO phenomenon does not seem to fit into that world; it seems to flaunt itself before our present day science.

The subject of UFO's has engendered an inordinate emotional reaction in certain quarters and has far more often called forth heated controversy rather than calm consideration. Most scientists have preferred to remain aloof from the fray entirely, thereby running the risk of "being down on what they were not up on," as the old adage goes.

It is unlikely that I would have become involved in the study of the UFO phenomenon had I not been officially asked to do so. I probably would have - and in fact did for a time - regarded the whole subject as rank nonsense, the product of silly seasons, and a peculiarly American craze that would run its course as all popular crazes do.

I was asked by the Air Force 20 years ago to assist them, as an astronomer, in weeding out those reports arising from misidentification of planets, stars, meteors, and other celestial objects and events. In the course of doing my "home work" I found that some 30 percent of the then current cases very probably had astronomical causes, but my curiosity was aroused by some of the patently nonastronomical reports.

These were ostensibly being explained by the consultant psychologist, but I frequently had the same feeling about the explanations offered for some of these cases that I have had when I have seen a magician saw a woman in half. How he did it was beyond my own field of competence, but I did not question his competence. Yes, I was quite sure that he did not actually saw the woman in half!

My curiosity thus once aroused led me to look into reports other than those of a purely astronomical nature, and in the course of years I have continued to do so. I have pondered over the continuing flow of strange reports from this and a great many other countries, for it is a gross mistake to think that the United States has any exclusive claim to the UFO phenomenon.

Those reports which interested me the most - and still do - were those which, apparently written in all seriousness by articulate individuals, nonetheless seemed so preposterous as to invite derisive dismissal by any scientist casually introduced to the subject. Such baffling reports, however, represent a relatively small subset of reports. I did not - and still do not - concern myself with reports which arise from obvious misidentifications by witnesses who are not aware of the many things in the sky today which have a simple, natural explanation. These have little scientific value, except perhaps to a sociologist or an ophthalmologist; it matters not whether 100 or 100,000 people fail to identify an artificial satellite or a high altitude balloon.

The UFO reports which in my opinion have potential scientific value are those - and this may serve us as a working definition of UFO's - are those reports of aerial phenomena which continue to defy explanation in conventional scientific terms. Many scientists, not familiar with the really challenging UFO data, will not accept the necessity for a high order of scientific inquiry and effort to establish the validity of the data - and therefore such detailed, conscientious, and systematic inquiry has yet to be undertaken.

We cannot expect the world of science to take seriously the fare offered at airport newsstands and paperback shelves.

I have been asked by some why, as consultant to the Air Force for so many years, I did not alert the scientific world to the possible seriousness of the UFO problem years ago. The answer is simple; a scientist must try to be sure of his facts. He must not cry "wolf" unless he is reasonably sure there is a wolf.

I was painfully aware, and still am, of the amorphous nature of the UFO data, of the anecdotal nature of UFO reports, of the lack of follow-up and serious inquiry into reports (which would have required a large scientific staff and adequate funding), of the lack of hardware, of the lack of unimpeachable photographic evidence, and of the almost total lack of quantitative data - of all those things which are part and parcel of the working environment of the scientist.

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Dr Hynek continues:

I was aware that in order to interest scientists, hard-core data were needed, and, while the store of unquestionably puzzling reports from competent witnesses continued to grow the wherewithal to obtain such hard-core data which would, once and for all, clinch the matter, was not forthcoming. Thus my scientific reticence was based on a care-fully weighed decision.

In attempting analysis of the UFO problem today, I pay particular attention to reports containing large amounts of information which are made by several witnesses, if possible, who as far as I can ascertain, have unimpeachable reputations and are competent. For example, I might cite a detailed report I received from the associate director of one of the Nation's most important scientific laboratories, and his family.

Reports such as these are obviously in a different category from reports which, say, identify Venus as a hovering space ship, and thus add to the frustrating confusion.

On the other hand, when one or more obviously reliable persons reports - as has happened many times - that a brightly illuminated object hovered a few hundred feet above their automobile, and that during the incident their car motor stopped, the headlights dimmed or went out, and the radio stopped playing, only to have these functions return to normal after the disappearance of the UFO, it is clearly another matter.

By what right can we summarily ignore their testimony and imply that they are deluded or just plain liars? Would we so treat these same people if they were testifying in court, under oath, on more mundane matters?

Or, if it is reported, as it has been in many instances over the world by reputable and competent persons, that while they were sitting quietly at home they heard the barnyard animals behaving in a greatly disturbed and atypical manner and when, upon investigating, found not only the animals in a state of panic but reported a noiseless - or sometimes hum ming - brightly illuminated object hovering nearby, beaming a bright red light down onto the surroundings, then clearly we should pay attention. Something very important may be going on.

Now, when in any recognized field of science an outstanding event takes place, or a new phenomenon is discovered, an account of it is quickly presented at a scientific meeting or is published in a respected appropriate journal. But this is certainly not the case with unusual UFO reports made by competent witnesses.

There appears to be a scientific taboo on even the passive tabulation of UFO reports. Clearly no serious work can be undertaken until such taboos are removed. There should be a respectable mechanism for the publication, for instance, of a paper on reported occurrences of electromagnetic

phenomena in UFO encounters.

It would be foolhardy to attempt to present such a paper on UFO's to the American Physical Society or to the American Astronomical Society. The paper would be laughed down, if all that could be presented as scientific data were the anecdotal, incomplete, and non quantitative reports available. Consequently reports of unexplainable UFO cases are likely to be found, if at all, in pulp magazines and paper backs, of which the sole purpose of many seems to be, apart from making a fast buck for the authors, to titillate the fancy of the credulous.

Indeed, in such newsstand publications three or four UFO reports are frequently sensationalized on one page with gross disregard for accuracy and documentation; the result is that a scientist - if he reads them at all - is very likely to suffer mental nausea and to relegate the whole subject to the trash heap.

This is the first problem a scientist encounters when he takes a look at the UFO phenomenon. His publicly available source material is almost certain to consist of sensational, undocumented accounts of what may have been an actual event. Such accounts are much akin, perhaps, to the account we might expect from an aborigine encountering a helicopter for the first time, or seeing a total eclipse of the sun. There is nowhere a serious scientist can turn for what he would consider meaningful, hard-core data - as hard core and quantitative as the phenomenon itself permits at present.

Here we come to the crux of the problem of the scientist and the UFO. The ultimate problem is, of course, what are UFO's; but the immediate and crucial problem is, how do we get data for proper scientific study? The problem has been made immensely more difficult by the supposition held by most scientists, on the basis of the poor data available to them, that there couldn't possibly be anything substantial to UFO reports in the first place, and hence that there is no point to wasting time or money investigating.

This strange, but under the circumstances understandable attitude, would be akin to saying, for instance, let us not build observatories and telescopes for the study of the stars because it is obvious that those twinkling points of light up there are just illusions in the upper atmosphere and do not represent physical things.

Fortunately, centuries ago there were a few curious men who did not easily accept the notion that stars were illusory lights on a crystalline celestial sphere and judged that the study of the stars insight be worthwhile though, to many, a seemingly impractical and nonsensical venture. The pursuit of that seemingly impractical and possibly unrewarding study of astronomy and related sciences, however, has given us the highly technological world we live in and the high standard of living we enjoy - a standard which would have been totally impossible in a peasant society whose eyes were never turned toward the skies.

Can we afford not to look toward the UFO skies; can we afford to overlook a potential breakthrough of great significance? And even apart from that, the public is growing impatient. The public does not want another 20 years of

UFO confusion. They want to know whether there really is something to this whole UFO business - and I can tell you definitely that they are not satisfied with the answers they have been getting. The public in general may be unsophisticated in scientific matters, but they have an uncanny way of distinguishing between an honest scientific approach and the method of ridicule and persiflage.

As scientists, we may honestly wish to see whether there is any scientific pay dirt in this international UFO phenomenon. But to discover this pay dirt we must devote serious study to UFO'S. To make serious study possible, however, requires recruiting competent scientists, engineers, and technical people, as well as psychologists and sociologists.

This in turn requires not only funds but a receptive scientific climate. Many scientists have expressed to me privately their interest in the problem and their desire to actively pursue UFO research as soon as the scientific stigma is removed. But as long as the unverified presumption is strongly entrenched that every UFO has a simple, rational everyday explanation, the required climate for a proper and definitive study will never develop.

I recall an encounter I had sometime ago with the then chief scientist at the Pentagon. He asked me just how much longer we were "going to look at this stuff." I reminded him that we hadn't really looked at it yet - that is, in the sense, say, that the FBI looks at a kidnapping, a bank robbery, or a narcotics ring.

Up to this point I have not discussed another major impediment to the acceptance of the UFO phenomenon as legitimate material for scientific study. I refer to the adoption of the UFO phenomenon by certain segments of the public for their own peculiar uses. From the very start there have been psychically unbalanced individuals and pseudo religious cultist groups - and they persist in force today - who found in the UFO picture an opportunity to further their own fanciful cosmic and religious beliefs and who find solace and hope in the pious belief that UFO's carry kindly space brothers whose sole aim is a mission of salvation.

Such people "couldn't care less" about documentation, scientific study, and careful critical consideration. The conventions and meetings these people hold, and the literature they purvey, can only be the subject of derisive laughter and, I must stress, it is a most serious mistake for anyone to confuse this unfortunate aspect of the total UFO phenomenon with the articulate reports made by people who are unmistakably serious and make their reports out of a sense of civic duty and an abiding desire to know the cause of their experience.

It may not be amiss here to remark in passing that the "true believers" I have just referred to are rarely the ones who make UFO reports. Their beliefs do not need factual support. The reporters of the truly baffling UFO's, on the other hand, are most frequently disinterested or even skeptical people who are taken by surprise by an experience they cannot understand.

Hopefully the time is not far off when the UFO phenomenon can have an adequate and definitive hearing, and when a scholarly paper on the nature of UFO reports can be presented before scientific bodies without prejudice. Despite the scientific attitude to this subject in the past, I nevertheless decided to present a short paper on UFO's to a scientific body in 1952, following a scientific hunch that in the UFO phenomenon we were dealing with a subject of great possible importance.

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Dr Hynek continues:

In my paper (Journal of the Optical Society of America 43, pp.311-314, 1963), which I should like to have read into the record, I made reference to the many cases in 1952 and earlier which were nonastronomical in nature and did not seem to have a logical, ready explanation.

I cautioned against the then prevalent attitude of ridicule, pointing out that the UFO phenomenon, which had generated vast public interest, represented an unparalleled opportunity to demonstrate to the public the operation of the scientific method in attacking a problem, and that "ridicule is not a part of the scientific method and the public should not be taught that it is."

In those years and the following ones I repeatedly asked for the upgrading of the method of reporting UFO's to the Air Force. In 1960, in a hearing before Congressman Smart and his committee I urged "immediate reaction capabilities" in the investigation of UFO reports. The recommendation was applauded but not funded.

As the scientific climate grew more receptive in giving the UFO phenomenon a scientific hearing, I published a letter in "Science" (Oct. 21, 1966), not without difficulty, in which I pointed out the following general misconceptions regarding UFO's.

One great misconception is that only UFO buffs report UFO's; quite the opposite is the case, as is the misconception that the most baffling reports come from unreliable, unstable, and uneducated people. Most reports of this baffling sort which I at least receive in my mail, are remarkably articulate.

Other misconceptions are that UFO's are never reported by scientifically trained people, are never seen at close range, have never been detected on radars, and have never been recorded by scientific cameras.

It is well to remind ourselves at this point of the definition of an UFO: those aerial phenomena reports which continue to defy explanation in conventional scientific terms, even after appropriate study. There is no point to be interested in anything else; lights at night which might be aircraft, balloons, meteors, or satellite reentry's - all these fit more readily into the category of IFO's or identified flying objects.

In other words, only truly unidentified cases should be of interest. The Air Force has its own definition of an unidentified case, and it has many hundreds in its files. The Air Force calls a sighting unidentified when a report apparently contains all pertinent data necessary to suggest a valid hypothesis concerning the cause or explanation of the report but the description of the object or its motion cannot be correlated with any known object or phenomenon.

It is most logical to ask why do not the unidentified in the Air Force files call forth investigative efforts in depth and of wide scope. The answer is compound: the Air Force position is that there is no evidence that UFO's represent a threat to the national security; consequently it follows that it is not their mission to be scientifically curious about the hundreds of unidentified cases in their own files.

It may be that, properly investigated, many of the Air Force unidentifieds would turn out to be IFO's after all, but it is illogical to conclude that this would be true of all unidentified reports. As long as unidentified cases exist, thus bona fide UFO's according to definition, we don't know what they are, and these should represent a remarkable challenge to science and an open invitation to inquiry.

But so powerful and all encompassing have the misconceptions among scientists been about the nature of UFO information that an amazing lethargy and apathy to investigation has prevailed. This apathy is unbecoming to the ideals of science and undermines public confidence.

Now it is of interest to report that in just the past few years, probably because of the persistent flow of UFO reports from this and many other countries (one could base his whole plea for a major investigative effort solely on the reports of the years 1966 and 1967) there has been a growing but unheralded interest on the part of more and more scientists, engineers, and technicians in doing something positive about the UFO problem. To this growing body of qualified people it seems increasingly preposterous to allow another two decades of confusion to exist.

The feeling is definitely on the increase that we should either fish or cut bait, that we should mobilize in earnest adequate groups of scientists and investigators, properly funded, adopt a "we mean business" attitude, or drop the whole thing. My recommendation is to fish.

As a scientist I can form conclusions from and act upon only reliable scientific data. Such data are extremely scarce in the UFO field for reasons already pointed out: it has never been considered worthwhile to improve the data gathering process because the whole subject has been prejudged. Even as a scientist, however, I am permitted a scientific hunch, and that hunch has told me for some time, despite the tremendous muddiness of the scientific waters in this area, the continued reporting from various parts of the world of unidentified flying objects, reports frequently made by people of high repute who would stand nothing whatever to gain from making such reports, that there is scientific pay dirt in the UFO phenomenon - possibly extremely valuable pay dirt - and that therefore a scientific effort on a much larger scale than any heretofore should be mounted for a frontal attack on this problem.

In saying this I do not feel that I can be labeled a flying saucer "believer" - my swamp gas record in the Michigan UFO melee should suffice to squash any such ideas - but I do feel that even though this may be an area of scientific quicksand, signals continue to point to a mystery that needs to be solved. Can we afford to overlook something that might be of great potential value to the Nation?

I am reminded of the old story of the member of Parliament who visited Faraday's laboratory where he was at work on early experiments on electrical induction. When asked of what possible value all this might have, Faraday replied, "Sir, someday you may be able to tax it."

Apart from such inducements, I have the following recommendations to make: first, that a mechanism be set up whereby the problem posed by the reports from all over the world, but especially by those in the United States, from

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Mr. Roush continues:

Although we have reserved the latter part of the afternoon for our roundtable discussion, the Chair is well aware the Members of Congress, because of other duties, may not find it possible to be here during that time.

If any of my colleagues do have questions and can keep them brief, which I realize is impossible, I will entertain those questions at this time. But keep in mind that we have two more papers this morning, and three this afternoon.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Hechler.

Mr. HECHLER. First I would like to commend you, Mr. Roush, for your initiative in setting up this symposium.

I would like to ask you, Dr. Hynek, whether you consider this scientific board of inquiry which you outlined as a sort of a one shot thing which would make its report, or do you consider this to be a continuing body that could examine, as the Air Force has, reports and analyze them? And with this question, I would like to ask if your assumption is that the Air Force, because of its emphasis on national security, has really not measured up to a thorough scientific analysis of UFO's?

Dr. HYNEK: Well, in answer to the first part of that question, sir, I would say I don't believe in a problem as complex as this the one shot approach would be sufficient. I think there should be this board of inquiry which should be a continuing board in the same sense that we have, I presume, boards of study for world population problems, of pollution problems, of world health, and so forth.

The letter that came with the invitation to speak here, strongly stated that we would not discuss the Air Force participation in these matters, and I would like to therefore not speak to that point.

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Rumsfeld.

Mr. RUMSFELD: Because of the fact it does look as though we will have a busy afternoon on the floor, I very likely will not be present for the remainder of the discussion. I would like to express the hope the other members of the panel might at some point comment on the two recommendations that Dr. Hynek has set forth in his paper. Further, I would hope that each member of the panel, during the afternoon session, might address himself to the questions of priorities.

Assuming that there is some agreement with Dr. Hynek's conclusion that this is an area worthy of

additional study, then the question for Congress, of course, becomes what is the priority? This is a rather unique situation in that it is a scientific question that has reached the public prior to the time that anything beneficial can even be imagined. In many instances a scientific effort is not widely known to the public until it is successful.

Each of you are experts in one or more disciplines. I am sure there are a number of things on your shopping lists for additional funding. I would be interested to know how this effort that is proposed here might fit into your lists of priorities.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROUSH. Thank you, Mr. Rumsfeld.

Mr. Miller.

Chairman MILLER. Doctor, you mentioned a number of things - population studies at least. A great many of these are carried out not by Government directly, but in the National Science Foundation or through the National Academy of Sciences or scientific bodies themselves.

Do you think, I merely offer this as a suggestion, perhaps the scientific community try to encourage NSF or the scientific societies dealing in this field to take the initiative in doing this, rather than to wait for Government to take the initiative?

Dr. HYNEK. I know, of course, most of the bodies you have mentioned are funded by the Government anyway. Most or a great part of our scientific research today has to be so funded. Private sources are certainly not sufficient. And, therefore, I think it is rather academic, really, to worry too much about who does it. It is more a question of who is going to pay for it.

We have a rather interesting situation here, as Congressman Rumsfeld has already pointed out. This is one of those strange situations in which the cart is sort of before the horse. Generally this results in the scientific laboratories and the results of the studies of scientists finally come to the public attention, but here we have the other situation. It is the public pressure, the public wants to know actually, more than the scientists, at the moment. So you are facing public pressures, even, definitely more than scientific pressures at the moment.

Chairman MILLER: Unfortunately in some of our problems, for example the NASA problems, where the public is indifferent, the matter of waste disposal, pollution, health, and these things. They are quite indifferent to them, and it takes a lot of effort to get them interested in them sometimes.

The committee has studied this on several occasions, but we have generally had a group of the scientific community behind us to give pressure, to bring pressure, to get some of these things done.

Dr. HYNEK: I think we will see, sir, in this testimony today that you will find a corps of scientists stand ready to do this. In fact, as I mentioned in my testimony, I have private information from a very large number of scientists who are interested.

Chairman MILLER: I think this is one of the values of the symposium.

(End of Hynek testimony)

people of high credibility, can be adequately studied, using all methods available to modern science, and that the investigation be accorded a proper degree of scientific respectability and an absence of ridicule so that proper investigations can be carried out unhampered by matters not worthy of the ideals of scientific endeavor. I might suggest that this could be accomplished by the establishment, by the Congress, of a UFO Scientific Board of Inquiry, properly funded, for the specific purpose of an investigation in depth of the UFO phenomenon.

Secondly, I recommend that the United States seek the cooperation of the United Nations in establishing a means for the impartial and free interchange among nations of information about, and reports of, unidentified flying objects - a sort of international clearinghouse for the exchange of information on this subject. For, since the UFO phenomenon is global, it would be as inefficient to study it without enlisting the aid of other nations as it would be to study world meteorology by using weather reports from one country alone.

Now, it may be well to remind ourselves at this point, that the UFO problem may not lend itself to an immediate solution in our time. The problem may be far more complex than we imagine. Attempts to solve it may be no more productive than attempts to solve the problem of the Aurora Borealis would have been 100 years ago.

The cause of northern lights could not have been determined in the framework of the science of 1868. Scientific knowledge in those days was not sufficient to encompass the phenomenon.

Similarly, our scientific knowledge today may be grossly insufficient to encompass the problem posed by UFO's. A profound scientific obligation exists, nonetheless, to gather the best data possible for scientific posterity.

To summarize: in the course of 20 years of study of UFO reports and of the interviewing of witnesses, I have been led to a conclusion quite different from the one I reached in the very first years of my work. At first I was negatively impressed with the low scientific content of UFO reports, with the lack of quantitative data, with the anecdotal nature of the reports, and especially with the lack of hardware, of unimpeachable photographs, and with the lack of instrumental recordings.

I am still aware of the paucity of truly hard-core data - but then, no effort has really been made to gather it. Nonetheless, the cumulative weight of continued reports from groups of people around the world whose competence and sanity I have no reason to doubt, reports involving close encounters with unexplainable craft, with physical effects on animals, motor vehicles, growing plants, and on the ground, has led me reluctantly to the conclusion that either there is a scientifically valuable subset of reports in the UFO phenomenon or that we have a world society containing people who are articulate, sane, and reputable in all matters save UFO reports.

Either way, I feel that there exists a phenomenon eminently worthy of study. If one asks, for what purpose, I can only answer - how does one ever know where scientific inquiry will lead. If the sole purpose of such a study is to satisfy human curiosity, to probe the unknown, and to provide intellectual adventure, then it is in line with what science has always stood for.

Scientific inquiry has paid off, even though pioneers like Faraday, Curie, Hahn, Pasteur, Goddard, and many others little realized where the paths they blazed would lead. As far as UFO's are concerned, I believe we should investigate them for the simple reason that we want to know what lies behind this utterly baffling phenomenon - or even more simply, we want to find out what it's all about.

Thank you.

Mr. ROUSH. Thank you, Dr. Hynek.

Part 4 of the hearings